B1

1. (Amended) A method for identifying a compound that increases or decreases the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting efp with a compound; and

(b) determining whether said compound modifies activity of efp.

2. (Amended) A method for identifying a compound that increases or decreases the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting efp with a compound; and

(b) determining whether said compound binds to efp.

3. (Amended) A method for identifying a compound that increases or decreases the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting efp with a compound; and

(b) determining whether said compound binds to efp by measuring the intrinsic fluorescence of efp and determining whether said intrinsic fluorescence is increased or decreased by said binding.

4. (Amended) A method for identifying a compound that increases or decreases the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting efp with a compound; and

(b) determining whether said compound binds to efp by measuring the intrinsic fluorescence of efp and determining whether said intrinsic fluorescence is increased or decreased by said binding, wherein said intrinsic fluorescence of efp is measured as a function of the tryptophan residue(s) of efp.

5. (Amended) A method for identifying a compound that increases or decreases the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting efp with a compound; and

B1 Conclude

(b) determining whether said compound binds to efp by measuring the intrinsic fluorescence of efp and determining whether said intrinsic fluorescence is increased or decreased by said binding, wherein said intrinsic fluorescence of efp is measured as a function of the tryptophan residue(s) of efp, wherein said fluorescence of efp is measured and compared to the fluorescence intensity of efp in the presence of the compound, wherein a decrease in fluorescence intensity indicates binding of efp.

B2 Amend

6. (Amended twice) A method for identifying a compound that increases or decreases the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting efp with a compound;

(b) determining whether said compound modifies activity of efp; and

(c) determining whether said compound which increases or decreases the activity of efp increases or decreases the activity of other protein(s) essential for the functioning of efp.

B3 Amend

7. (Amended) A method for identifying a compound that increases or decreases the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting efp with a compound;

(b) determining whether said compound modifies activity of efp; and

(c) determining whether said compound that increases or decreases the activity of efp increases or decreases the activity of L16 protein.

8. (Amended) A method for identifying a compound that increases or decreases the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting efp with a compound; and

(b) determining whether said compound binds to efp by a binding assay selected from the group consisting of gel electrophoresis, Western blot, filter binding, and scintillation proximity assay.

B4

15. (Amended twice) A method for identifying a compound that increases or decreases the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting efp with a compound; and

(b) determining whether said compound modifies activity of efp, wherein efp is isolated from a natural source.

B5

16. (Amended) A method for identifying a compound that increases or decreases the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting efp with a compound; and

(b) determining whether said compound modifies activity of efp, wherein efp is isolated from a prokaryotic organism.

17. (Amended) A method for identifying a compound that increases or decreases the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting efp with a compound; and

(b) determining whether said compound modifies activity of efp, wherein efp is isolated from a bacteria.

18. (Amended) A method for identifying a compound that increases or decreases the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting efp with a compound; and

(b) determining whether said compound modifies activity of efp, wherein efp is isolated from a bacteria selected from the group consisting of *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, *S. pneumoniae*, *H. influenzae*, and an *Enterococcus* species.

B6

141. (Amended) A method of modulating the activity of L16 protein comprising contacting said L16 protein in association with efp with an oxazolidinone compound, wherein said L16 protein in association with efp is in a cell or cell preparation.